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IN 19 DAYS OF RELENTLESS ATTACKS AND COUNTER-
ATTACKS OF THE P.L.A.F. AT

DAC TO

THE ENEMY HAD:

3,500 MEN
(Including 2,800 G.I.s)
KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED

7 BATTALIONS (Including 5 American)
WIPED OUT OR DECIMATED

U.S. PARA BRIGADE 173
PUT OUT OF ACTION

32 Planes and Helicopters Downed or
Destroyed on the Ground, 8 Cannons and
10 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed



Above: - An assault of the P.L.A.F. fighters
Below: - Corpses of G.I.s of Para Brigade 173
litter at the foot of Hill 875



The P.L.A.F. Control Tan
Canh Urban Centre, Overrun
the Puppet "Special Forces"
Base Camp, and Pound
Nearly All Enemy's Bases in
Dac To Region

DAC To and Tan Canh are two major entrenched camps of the U.S. and puppet forces lying close together in a small valley among high mountains, forming a defence complex at the northern entrance of the Western High Plateaux. In view of their strategic position they constitute a defence system to guard the western side of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces and an outpost defending the U.S. - puppet military subsector in Kon Tum town. The two camps stretch about 4 km along Highway 14.

In the recent Summer-Autumn campaign, after Brigade 1 of U.S. Infantry Division 4 was battered (June 1967), the U.S. commanders sent Para Brigade 173 from Eastern Nam Bo to reinforce Dac To. But this brigade itself took heavy blows soon after its arrival. On June 22, 1967 alone, three of its companies were nearly wiped out 12 kilometres southwest of Tan Canh. Dac To being seriously threatened, early November this year the U.S. troops were forced to launch an

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AMERICAN WITNESSES DENOUNCE MONSTROUS U.S. CRIMES IN VIET NAM

THE Viet Nam News Agency correspondent in Copenhagen, reported that on November 23 and 24, 1967, the International War Crimes Tribunal met to hear a report by its General Investigation Committee on the findings in the U.S.A. of evidence of U.S. crimes. At the same session, American ex-servicemen from Viet Nam denounced U.S. crimes of genocide.

Mrs. G. Halini, barrister at the Paris Court of Appeal and Chairman of the General Investigation Committee, informed the Tribunal of the investigations of U.S. crimes made in the U.S.A. from October 25 to November 9 by a team she had headed. Her team had contacted many American witnesses including ex-servicemen from Viet Nam, gathered most recent documents of great help to the Tribunal and shot pictures, recorded or taped statements by witnesses who could not come to the court to denounce U.S. crimes in Viet Nam.

The team produced official documents from the American Congress, press articles, statements and American books dealing with U.S. crimes of genocide in Viet Nam.

On November 23 and 24, three American witnesses: Sergeant Donald Duncan of the U.S. Special Forces (serv-

ing in Viet Nam from 1960 to 1964), Peter McIntosh of the 541st Infantry Unit (staying in Viet Nam from November 1966 to June 1967), and Private David Tuck of the 33rd Infantry Regiment (serving in Viet Nam from January 1966 to February 1967) gave evidence of U.S. monstrous crimes they had witnessed or had taken part in in Viet Nam. Their main mission, they declared, had been to train American troops to question and torture South Vietnamese patriots; they had themselves participated in those crimes and had been decorated for them. They confirmed Johnson, barbaric acts committed by American soldiers against the South Vietnamese people: disemboweling, applying of electric shock to the genitals, using heads, cutting of ears, throwing victims out of flying helicopters. According to them, American troops were allowed to kill prisoners at will, when they deemed it necessary. The witnesses described other U.S. crimes in South Viet Nam: "mopping up" operations, destruction of villages, concentration of the population in camps where they were treated like beasts, fumigation of toxic gas into shelters and poisoning of many old and young children.

They stated that the U.S.

crimes in Viet Nam had sickened them, aroused their consciousness and made them aware that they had the duty to publicly denounce the U.S. imperialists. They stated that the American government was perpetrating the crime of genocide in Viet Nam and they protested against this criminal war.

The testimonies given by the three American witnesses drew the Tribunal's utmost attention. Its members commended those courageous men who, in spite of the threats by the Johnson administration, had braved all difficulties to come to the court and exposed the truth about the U.S. dirty war in Viet Nam.



1967 RAINY SEASON: BIG SUCCESSES OF THE LAO PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMED FORCES

- Over 5,600 Enemy Troops Wiped Out
- 32 Planes Shot Down or Destroyed on the Ground
- 63 War Vessels and Motor Launches Sunk
- 964 Fire-Arms Seized

ACCORDING to the *Pathet Lao Radio*, the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army on November 10, 1967, issued a communique on the big military successes obtained by the Lao people and their armed forces during the 1967 rainy season.

To have their bad situation in the Lao theatre during the 1966-1967 dry season, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen did their best at the beginning of the last rainy season to step up their aggressive war.

Aware of this perfidious move, the Lao People's Liberation Army and the Lao people, closely united, fought with determination and won big and glorious victories. In the five months of the rainy season from June to October 1967, they fought 541 battles of all sizes, putting out of action over 5,600 enemy troops; 3,104 killed, 1,187 wounded, 183 captured, 574 deserted, 58 officers and soldiers of the rightist forces mutilated.

The Lao people and their army captured 964 weapons of various types including 40 cannons, 33 mortars, 24

No To the U.N. General Assembly's "Resolution" on the "Korean Question"

ON November 22, 1967, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry issued a statement categorically opposing the "resolution" adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 22nd session, and expressing full support to the correct position expounded in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Korea. The statement said: "With the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," their tool of aggression, the American imperialists have brazenly striven to shift the responsibility for the delay in Korean unification on to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, to justify their criminal manoeuvres to prolong the partition of Korea and to maintain their domination in South Korea. They have been clamouring about an "infiltration from North Korea" and used odious

means to prevent the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from taking part in the discussion of its own question at the U.N. General Assembly session.

"It is the American imperialists that undermine the unification of Korea. For over 20 years, they have been blatantly occupying the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, turning it into a new-type colony and military base of the United States, and preparing for a new war against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, thus arousing peace in Asia and the world.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wholeheartedly supports the correct position expounded in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, resolutely demands that U.S. troops and all other foreign troops be pulled out of South Korea...

bazookas, 101 machine guns, submachine guns and tommy guns. They shot down or destroyed on the ground 32 planes, sank 33 war vessels and motor launches, blew up thousands of tons of arms and ammunition, Cambodia's military equipment.

Enemy casualties were four times as many as in the 1966 rainy season and nearly equal to those in the 1966-1967 dry season.

In the enemy-controlled zone, guerrillas of Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Laos checked many large-scale U.S.-puppet mopping-up operations, felling in the main the enemy's plan to herd the people into "refugee" zones "property zones," "solidarity villages" and "paving."

The big successes of the Lao people and their army greatly affected the morale of the puppet army. The desertion movement rose ever higher. A number of units rebelled, killing cruel officers, destroying posts and crossing over the people's side with their arms.

The communique gave the

following appraisal: "The successes in the last rainy season were resounding, big and comprehensive. They testified to the correctness and the creativeness of the political and military leadership and line of the *Nao Lao Haksat* Central Committee.

"They showed the strong fighting spirit and the many-sided maturity of the Lao People's Liberation Army and people.

"They drew the enemy into a stalemate and exaggerated the contradictions among them, undermining the morale of their troops. They greatly contributed to the success of the Lao people in gradually defeating the enemy's scheme aimed at stepping up and extending zones of the aggressive war in Laos."

In conclusion, the communique called on the Lao People's Liberation Army and people, elated at their successes, to heighten their vigilance, unite more closely, strengthen their determination to fight and win, make progress in every field, go ahead and record big successes during the coming dry

season.

Stern Warning to the U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys' Schemed Aggression Against Cambodia

ON November 21, 1967 the Government of Cambodia issued a statement once again rejecting resolutely U.S. slanderous allegations against Cambodia. The statement said: "The slander campaign has been intensified over the past months. The U.S. press, radio, State Department and War Department have been coordinating their efforts to this effect. Of course, the Saigon puppet administration and the Thai reactionary ruling circles, lackeys of the American imperialists, have taken an active part in it. As expected, many American valets have been harping on support them. Recently, on November 20, *AP* and the *Voice of America* spread the lie that some American correspondents had 'discovered' a 'Viet Cong base' in Cambodia. That same day, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department threateningly exclaimed: 'Infiltration from North Korea' and used odious

means to prevent the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from taking part in the discussion of its own question at the U.N. General Assembly session.

It must be pointed out that the present slander campaign is a new U.S. manoeuvre to expand the aggression war to Cambodia. The November 21 statement of the Cambodian Government pointed out that this sustained U.S. campaign against Cambodia's neutrality proves the aggressiveness of the United States still plans to expand its aggression to Cambodia. The truth is that the U.S. propaganda machine has overtaken the U.S. military power, Nixon proclaimed that never did the U.S. deploy such a military strength to achieve its purpose. Others said that South Viet Nam was not a stake for U.S. security and that the U.S. was too deeply involved in Viet Nam.

Facing the contending interests of various ruling factions in the U.S., Congressmen have thought differently of the means to conduct the war in Viet Nam. Goldwater, River and Rusk, the whodungers in the war, held that it should be continued at all cost till victory even though it has to go beyond its present limit. They want to strike at all targets in the war escalation in North and South; they oppose the neutralization of South Viet Nam, prefer to retain the principle of setting up "enclaves" in the South and suspending air raids in the North. On their part, the Democrats, Fulbright, Kennedy, Gurnea, advocate the cessation of bombing of the North, the setting up of "enclaves," the build-up of U.S. troops at present level, the recognition of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., and the neutralization of South Viet Nam along U.S. line.

It is crystal clear that the dispute of the U.S. ruling circles has betrayed their "defeatist" and "pessimistic" mood, and the gloomy prospect of the war has become a great deal on the over-all situation in the U.S.A. President Johnson is more and more isolated and his closest advisers are deserting him. According to the Harris Institute, Johnson's prestige was denuded only by 23 per cent of people consulted (November 1967), while the remaining had pessimistic views on the president. State-male, deception

Four American Sailors Condemn the Viet Nam War

THE four American sailors who deserted from the U.S. Navy and came to Viet Nam have issued a statement in which they expressed their opposition to the war in Viet Nam and their support to the Vietnamese people who are fighting against the American aggression.

They are: John M. Barilla, Richard D. Bailey, Michael A. Lindner, and Craig W. Anderson.

In their recent statement on the Moscow radio television, they said that they want to prove that there are many American-Americans who are aware of their tasks, protesting against the Viet Nam war.

"JOHNSON is a liar," Johnson is an assassin" were the slogans put up in the actions carried out by American people in over 100 cities against the Viet Nam war. Fifty two congressmen demanded that their legislative body revise Johnson's war policy. Two hundred and forty five state governors and congressmen who once supported Johnson now stand against this policy. But their great concern is that the war waged in South and North Viet Nam is growing from bad to worse. This is the main subject of quarrel in the U.S. ruling circles who do not know how to assess the situation of the war, what is its prospect and how should it be conducted.

Johnson has been taken to task by many congressmen who charged him with concealing the truth about the war, giving

summed Westminster and Dinker to Washington to find out to bust up the shouts of protest of over 200 million Americans. A summit talk was convened in which such words as "optimistic," "steady progress," "major improvement," "sustaining change," "the prospect," "encouraging" were heard. Johnson even had the cheek to declare that all the main subjects of quarrel in the U.S. ruling circles were certainly losing.

With all that, President Johnson hopes to soothe public opinion. But after hearing his statement, Fulbright declared that "it's a very sad situation" and that "there was little to be encouraged about." (Reader,

CONFUSION AND STALEMATE in the United States

it a bad turn contrary to what he has anticipated, or bringing it almost to a standstill. In short, these congressmen have agreed that the U.S. cannot win the war and that no bright prospect is in sight. 231 while Romney said bluntly that the current administration leads the American people to believe in a mountain of false hope only to fall back into a state of reality." (AP, Nov. 16) Far from being able to hoodwink the American senators, this "optimistic assessment" of the war progress has left senatorial critics and supporters of President Johnson's policies as sharply divided as ever." (AP, Nov. 23)

In the American press, these boastful statements have also been exposed. The *New York Times* wrote on November 16: "The return of President Johnson's top aide, Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, for consultation has set the stage for a new chorus of official optimism, apparently designed to encourage the public in the national pessimism over the prospects in Viet Nam." (UPI also said these statements only increased the pessimism over the war.

But all these rattlings cannot bank the gun report of the P.L.A.F. in Laos. Due to and other theatres of operations in the South. War correspondent Peter Arnett said on Nov. 17 that the U.S. was facing a worse situation, that victory was no longer certain. In the U.S. P.L.A.F. held the initiative in strategy and tactics and proved to be capable of conducting co-ordinated action on a nationwide scale. On Nov. 17, UPI said that the "Viet Cong" were not only making progress in South Viet Nam but were fighting and achieving rattling good successes. Westminster said that fact alone would ask that the war would be lost.

THE WAY OUT

THE severe setbacks suffered by the Americans in South and North Viet Nam are the underlying causes of the confusion now prevailing in the U.S. The war has carried off a great number of American boys and spent a great deal of money. It has prejudiced the interests of some capitalist groups in the U.S. and especially it has aggravated the consciousness of the war's people. The Vietnamese people are more and more determined to win the war in more peace than independence and freedom."

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LEIPZIG FILM WEEK

- Foreign Films on Viet Nam Awarded "Gold Dove" and "Silver Dove" Medals
- 3 Vietnamese Films Awarded Joris Ivens Prizes

THE "International Week of short-length and documentary films," Leipzig ended on November 23, 1967, G.D.R. News Agency (ADN) reported.

Most of the films dealt with the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression. They were warmly welcomed, particularly those of young Vietnamese filmmakers.

Hanoi on December 13 by the well-known Cuban filmmaker Santiago Alvarez and *Boys and Girls* by the American film-director Jerry Stoll were awarded "Gold Dove" Medals.

The Vietnamese Village by film-makers from various

countries (Alain René, William Klein, Joris Ivens, Agnès Varda, Claude Lelouch, Jean Louis Godard) was awarded a "Silver Dove" Medal.

Three Vietnamese films *Men of Ham Rong* by Lu Lam, *Frontier Post* by Trang and *On Chi Guerrillas* by the South Viet Nam Liberation Studio were awarded the Joris Ivens Prizes.

On Chi Guerrillas was also awarded a Special Prize by the G.D.R. League of Soldiers and Other Nations. Captain Le Van Bang, author of *Men of Ham Rong*, obtained a Special Prize from the International Union of Students.

A FLOATING BASE OF U.S. NAVY BLOWN UP, 8 LCTs AND A BIG REPAIR-SHOP VESSEL SUNK OR SET AFIRE 3km SOUTHEAST OF BEN TRE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL (NIGHT OF NOV. 23)

The great battles which took place in Loc Ninh late in October spread to Duc To area in the Western High Plateaux until mid-November, *Giait Phoc* Press Agency reported. Since then major engagements followed one another from the southernmost part of Trung Lo to the Nam Bo delta.

On November 17, 1967 the P.L.A.F. shelled Ban Me Thuot military airfield, 250 km northeast of Saigon. This airfield lies on Highway 14, near Highway 21 which runs to the coast; 27 aircraft, 3 cannons and 2 armoured cars were destroyed, 1 petrol depot set afire, 1 ammunition dump blown up, 60 enemy troops (among them 50 G.I.s) killed or wounded.

Prior to this operation, on the night of November 3, the P.L.A.F. had struck at one artillery position at Drang, 40 km east-northeast of Ban Me Thuot, on Highway 14 which leads to Kon Tum town. 1 U.S. infantry company was wiped out and 1 U.S. artillery company belonging to Battalion

Division 1, Brigade 2, Infantry Division 4, decimated. Besides, 2 cannons, 2 armoured cars and 1 helicopter were destroyed, 1 storage of 105mm shells blown up and 1 petrol tank set ablaze.

To the south, along Highway 20, which links Da Nang to Saigon, on November 13, in 3 ambushes near Djiang the P.L.A.F. knocked out 2 companies and 2 platoons of "civil guards," 1 armoured troop, 1 platoon of 105mm guns and 1 platoon of militiamen. The next day (Nov. 14), the enemy flew 25 sorties of helicopters to land troops on Highway 20. But the people's fighters neatly wiped out 2 puppet companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 45, along with the operational headquarters of the battalion.

In particular, in the theatre of operations north of Saigon, after the battle of Loc Ninh (ending November 2), and the shelling of U.S. bases at Dien Yeng (night of November 5), Phuoc Ninh, Phuoc Long (night of November 12), on the morning

of November 24, the P.L.A.F. completely wiped out puppet Battalion 2, Regiment 48, Division 5, at Ban Loi bridge, about 35 km north-northeast of Saigon while the latter were striving to ease the pressure on Highway 16 and Tan Uyen town.

One more important engagement broke out on the night of November 2 in the Hum Luong estuary, 3 km southeast of Ben Tre town (about 70 km southwest of Saigon). The people's fighters sank or heavily damaged 8 landing craft. Moreover,

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A P.L.A.F. unit which has taken part in many attacks against U.S. airfields

ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1967 WINTER — 1968 SPRING CAMPAIGN

AT THE GATES OF SAIGON LONG AN PEOPLE AND ARMY STRENGTHEN THEIR CONTROL OVER THE BATTLEFIELD

An operation waged by a U.S. battalion and a puppet company on October 3, in Long Hui area, about 15 kilometres south of Saigon. On October 4, the People's Liberation Armed Forces violently attacked 2 puppet Commando companies billeted, 40 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon to carry out "pacification" task. The P.L.A.F. wiped out 300 enemy troops.

P.L.A.F. FIRST BLOW

ON October 12, 1967, The Long An people and army attacked 12 important positions including those of a U.S. artillery battalion, one kilometre from Ben Luc township, of one puppet battalion at Go Den, the Loc Giang position and Ben Luc township. At the U.S. artillery battalion position, the P.L.A.F.

virtually wiped out the defending unit, completely destroyed 10 heavy guns, 38 military vehicles and 52 barracks.

At Go Den, the P.L.A.F. wiped out nearly 3 companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 50, puppet Division 25, completely wiped out the command staff, causing heavy losses to a "pacification" team and cruel agents.

Within only one day, the Long An people and army killed, wounded or captured over 500 enemy troops, destroyed 12 heavy guns and 42 military vehicles.

On the night of October 15, the guerrillas completely destroyed 3 armoured cars in an ambush on Highway 4 and P.L.A.F. artillery killed many enemy officers and soldiers in

a raid on the headquarters of puppet Infantry Division 25 at Duc Hoa, 35 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon.

On October 16, the Long An people and army attacked again 7 enemy positions; at the headquarters of puppet Infantry Division 25, they blew up a dozen barracks, destroyed almost all the radio installations, wiped out nearly 100 puppet officers, shot down 3 L-19 reconnaissance planes, destroyed a petrol dump and an ammunition storage.

At the same time, the people in Duc Hoa township rose up to punish cruel agents and overpower the puppet authorities.

P.L.A.F. SECOND BLOW

CARRIED forward by their successes, the P.L.A.F. continued

attacking the enemy entrenched in their bases.

On the night of October 26, the P.L.A.F. fiercely pounded the heart of Cho Lon city. The signal centre was hit; nearly 100 U.S. officers and technicians were wiped out, its equipment and machines heavily damaged—76 bullets blown up. P.L.A.F. artillery also shelled the puppet paratrooper battalion position 8 km from Cho Lon city, wiping out over 40 enemy troops.

On the night of October 28, the P.L.A.F. stormed the Loc Giang position for the second time and 7 other positions on the road from Loc Giang to Huan Nghia and Trang Bang.

At Loc Giang position, 2 puppet companies and the command staff of Ranger

Battalion 34 was completely put out of action, 300 U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out in the 7 above-said positions.

All in all, the P.L.A.F. wiped out over 2,000 enemy troops including over 400 U.S. officers, technicians and artillerymen. They also shot down or destroyed 18 ground 18 aircraft, destroyed 18 heavy guns and over 50 military vehicles. Thus in October 1967 alone, the Long An people and army inflicted repeated defeats on the enemy near Saigon.

It was patent that the "pacification" of key areas had failed. Moreover the P.L.A.F. victories irrefutably proved that the initiative and the offensive were firmly in the hands of the Long An people and army.